No. R. 16531—*L. R.* 739-05-3, *dated 30th June* 1906.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, No. VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the land described hereunder is required for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of a travellers' bungalow at Arehalli, and under Sections 7 and 3 (*c*) of the said Regulation, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Saklespur group of taluks is authorized to take order for the acquisition of the said land :—

District—Hassan.
Taluk—Belur.
Hobli—Arehalli.
Village—Arehalli.
Name of khatedar—Rachasetty.
Survey No.—48.
Dry, wet or garden—Dry.
Total extent—7 acres and 35 guntas.
Assessment—Rs. 2-8-0.
Extent now required—17 guntas.
Boundaries—
East—Part of Survey No. 48.
West—Gomal Survey No. 41.
North—Part of Survey No. 48.
South—Part of Survey No. 48.

No. 8965— Fl., dated 4th July 1906.

The following order of Governnent is published for general information :—

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS:—

(1) Note by the Dewan, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., dated the 30th April 1906.

The subject of the position and prospects of Civilian Assistant Commissioners, and of others in parallel grades, has attracted His Highness the Maharaja's attention on more than one occasion during the past three years. Information collected during this period has indicated that there has been considerable fluctuation in the number of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners from time to time, that the interchange of officers between the different Departments has not been made on any definite principle, that no clear rules of selection exist or have been regularly followed, and that no limits have been fixed to the number of appointments of Extra Assistant Commissioners.

It has further become apparent that the system of recruitment for the several services is not based on sufficiently rigid and definite principles, and that the position and prospects of the officers recruited by competition require reconsideration in the light of experience gained since 1891. Under these circumstances, His Highness has expressed the desire that the whole question, involving as it does the cadres of the several services, the number of appointments required, and their grading, so as to allow of a reasonable flow of promotion, and, finally, the system of recruitment, should be exhaustively considered, and that definite proposals should be submitted for his consideration.

2. The starting point for the whole question is the passing of Government Order Camp No. 407-22, dated the 1st November 1891, which constituted the Mysore Civil Service, and which is rightly regarded by the Civilian Officers of this service as their charter. It is unnecessary to describe in detail the circumstances which necessitated the constitution of such a service, as the facts are fully set forth in the papers printed with the said Government Order. Its opening sentence summarised the situation in these words :—

"Difficulties having been experienced in suitably filling the higher appointments of the Executive and Judicial services in Mysore, entirely by selection from the lower ranks as these are at present constituted, and it being necessary to secure and train properly qualified recruits, and improve the status of the higher grades of the service, His Highness the Maharaja has resolved to constitute a special higher service to be called the Mysore Civil Service, etc., etc."

The same difficulties are found to exist even now, owing mainly to the failure to give due effect to the Civil Service scheme.

3. Under the scheme of 1891, all admissions into the Mysore Civil Service were to be only in one of two ways, *viz.*,

1stly, by success at a competitive examination, to be held *once every one or two years* as might be required ;

2ndly, by special selection by His Highness the Maharaja either from distinguished members of the lower ranks of the public service or on family or other considerations, the number of such not exceeding the number admitted by competition.

Assistant and Probationary Assistant Commissioners already in service were placed on a Schedule A, and those newly entertained on a Schedule B. Subsequently, in 1894, a separate